FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CHILEAN SPY RING DISCOVERED; MANY ARRESTS MADE

PY101527 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2346 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Rio Gallegos, 9 Apr (TELAM)--Judicial sources revealed today that a Chilean spy ring has been discovered with the arrest of the Chilean intelligence agent, Manuel Eduardo Flores Villagran, including 10 more people--who are currently under arrest--who were operating in this city by sending military information, names of officials, maps and details of organization structures of Argentine organizations to Chile.

Flores Villagran has indicated that Senen Roa Santander, alias Charito--a Chilean who has been living in this city for many years and who is a former member of the Chilean Armed Forces--acted as a courier and informer.

Roa Santander was also arrested, in addition to Flores Villagran's sister and brother, Lidia and Jorge; a nephew; Rosa Hilda Bordeu, wife of another courier; a man called Villalobos; and Lucia del Carmen Llaipen, owner of one of the houses where Flores Villagran normally went to eat. These people are Chilean citizens.

Alfredo Abadala, an Argentine, owner of the book distributing shop where Villagran worked, and other persons whose names were not released, were also arrested.

Judge Holds Press Conference

PY102145 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2135 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 10 Apr (TELAM)--The local federal judge, Federico Pinto Kramer, is now holding a press conference concerning the espionage network discovered in this city.

It has been officially confirmed that 10 persons have been arrested, 4 of them have been released and the other 6 remain at the disposal of the court.

GENERAL PUNISHED FOR STATEMENT ON BEAGLE CHANNEL

PY122152 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 12 Apr 81 p 9

[Text] (NA)--Retired General Jorge Leal yesterday began a 15-day jail term at an army unit in La Plata, for earlier declarations he made to the Chilean Newspaper "EL MERCURIO" on the issue of the Beagle Channel conflict, his relatives said.

Leal commanded the first Argentine military expedition to the South Pole in the 1960's.

BRIEFS

PRC SCIENTIFIC MISSION VISITING--Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (TELAM)-- A mission made up of eight members of the PRC Academy of Sciences is visiting Argentina. The mission is planning to contact Argentine couterparts in the fields of chemistry, metallurgy, mining, botany and physiology. They will also visit Buenos Aires, Mar del Plata, Cordoba and Tucuman research facilities. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0240 GMT 9 Apr 81 PY]

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE--Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (NA)--The government oil deposits enterprise has reported that the average daily production of crude oil during the month of March was 78,360 cubic meters. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1150 GMT 7 Apr 81 PY]

PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA EXPLAINS NEED FOR CURFEW

PY111454 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Test] The president of the republic has stated that curfew will be suspended when the rumors which cause so much damage to the country are eliminated. Talking with reporters, President Garcia Meza reaffirmed that the curfew will not be lifted while rumors continue.

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] While rumors continue, the curfew will not be lifted. Unless the country returns to a climate of peace, of tranquility, and unless we make a greater effort [words indistinct] the curfew will not be lifted. [end recording]

In answer to questions by reporters accredited to the Government Palace, General Garcia Meza stated that nothing final has been decided yet regarding the radio network. [Garcia Meza recording indistinct]

The president of the republic also stated that the Transport and Communications Ministry is the institution charged with passing information to the Interior Ministry to seek the lifting of bans on the radio network. [passage indistinct]

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PY110257 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya has indicated that the relations between Bolivia and the United States are at the third stage of the normalization process. This means that bilateral programs are currently being reactivated. This was the minister's answer to journalists' questions regarding the status of relations between Bolivia and the northern country.

UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES TO RESUME, MINISTER ANNOUNCES

PY101917 Paris AFP in Spanish 1550 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 10 Apr (AFP)--Col Guillermo Escobar Ury, minister of education and president of the National Commission for the Reorganization of Bolivian Universities (CONRUB), announced here today that university academic activities will resume on 20 May 1981.

Escobar Ury indicated, however, that the resumption of activities will not take place simultaneously, but at intervals in accordance with the state of preparation of each university. All Bolivian universities were closed after the 17 July 1980 coup when the armed forces took over the government.

The education officials reported that the new officials for the eight state universities will be installed by President Luis Garcia Meza on 13 April 1981. The CONRUB members--who formulated a new project for higher education proposing changes in academic and administrative structure, the elimination of the student-university coadministration and a university law--have resigned in order to give the executive branch freedom to appoint new members.

Minister Escobar laconically said: I hope the students will finish at least one semester.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya and Spanish Ambassador Tomas Lozano Escribano have signed a document by which the Spanish-Bolivian cooperation agreement of 1966 is extended. [La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Apr 81 PY]

GOVERNMENT RESUMES DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH NICARAGUA

PY100017 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2323 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Brasilia, 9 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--The Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government's first ambassador to Brazil announced here today the reestablishment of full diplomatic relations between the two countries after a suspension of nearly 2 years. Ambassador Ernesto Gutierrez, who was appointed by the government of the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction, met today with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, official sources reported.

In his first meeting with the press, the Nicarguan diplomat announced that on Tuesday he will present his credentials to President Joao Figueiredo, and thus diplomatic relations between the two countries will return to normal.

Brazil virtually severed its relations with the government of former President Anastacio Somoza when it suspended its diplomatic relations with Nicaragua on 25 June 1979 in the wake of the OAS veto against the regime of the late Nicaraguan dictator.

Ambassador Gutierrez said today that since then, relations between Nicaragua and Brazil have been kept at zero level. He reiterated that the presentation of his credentials will mark the official resumption of diplomatic ties.

He added that along with Minister Counselor Octavio Martinez Ordonez, he will have to undertake the normalization of Nicaraguan diplomatic activities in Brazil, "because now we do not have a building for the embassy or for the chancery." He added that his predecessor, Alfonso Ortega Urbina, "abandoned everything."

Since Brazil decided on the suspension of diplomatic relations, the Mexican Embassy has attended to Nicaraguan affairs.

Gutierrez added that the junta of national reconstruction, which was installed in Nicaragua in July 1979 in the wake of Somoza's ouster, maintains normal relations with all Latin American countries except Paraguay and Bolivia, which have suspended their relations with Nicaragua.

EDUCATION MINISTER SAYS UNE INFILTRATED BY COMMUNISTS

PY110048 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Communist infiltration among the new student leaders was recalled yesterday in Rio Branco, Acre State, by the education minister, Gen Rubem Ludwig, who reaffirmed the government's decision refusing legal status for UNE [National Students Union]. The minister did not wish to comment on the "national warning strike" against the Education Ministry that concluded yesterday. At many universities the strike was not carried out and classes were normal, but UNE's president, Aldo Rebelo, said in Sao Paulo that the main objective had been achieved.

CAMPAIGN TO LEGALIZE COMMUNIST PARTY ANNOUNCED

PY110210 Paris AFP in Spanish 0137 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 10 Apr (AFP)--It was announced here today that the members of illegal Brazilian Communist Party will shortly launch a nationwide campaign designed to obtain legal recognition for the party.

This annoucement was made by leaders of this organization which, ever since its creation in March 1922, has enjoyed legal status for only brief periods: between February and August 1927 and between 10 November 1945 and 7 May 1947.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON PERUVIAN RELATIONS

PY102315 Paris AFP in Spanish 2154 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 10 Apr (AFP)--This is the text of an official Chilean communique:

His excellency the president of the nation--Gen Augusto Pinochet--bearing in mind the cordial diplomatic relations which have been developing between Chile and Peru, has decided, in agreement with the Peruvian Government, to exchange ambassadors in the near future.

The Chilean Government is convinced that this decision will significantly help to make the relations between the two countries closer and more effective.

President Sends Message

PY110217 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0042 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet has sent the following message to his Peruvian counterpart:

Your Excellency Fernando Belaunde, president of the Republic of Peru, Lima.

On the occasion of today's announcement of our governments' decision to normalize diplomatic relations by bringing them up to the level of ambassadors, I would like to convey to your excellency my most cordial feelings of satisfaction, in the conviction that our two peoples will now march together, following the path of friendship and close cooperation.

I am sure that this significant agreement reached in the interest of our two nations will also benefit the entire American community. I wish to assure your excellency of my highest regard and affection.

Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, general, president of the Republic of Chile.

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER ARREST OF CITIZENS

PY102043 Paris AFP in Spanish 1927 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 10 Apr (AFP)--Officials of the Chilean Government today expressed their concern over the arrest of 10 Chilean citizens charged with espionage in the Argentine city of Rio Gallegos.

Javier Illanes, director general of the Chilean Foreign Ministry stated that "we have issued instructions to our consul in that city asking him to contact the Argentine officials and find out what is happening."

FORMER BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT GUEILER ARRIVES IN CHILE

PY122237 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2031 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 12 Apr (LATIN)--Former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler arrived in Santiago from Lima today on her first tour of Latin America since she was overthrown last July. Gueiler refused to make statements to reporters, who were kept away from the former Bolivian president.

Gueiler was met by her relatives who live in Chile and left the airport in an automobile for a house she owns in Santiago, in the eastern part of the city.

FOREIGN MINISTER, ENVOY ON TIES WITH VENEZUELA

PA101709 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmons and Cornelio Reyes, Colombian ambassador to Venezuela, today said that the relations between Colombia and Venezuela have not been altered by the lack of an agreement in the negotiations over the maritime and seabed areas.

This station asked Cornelio Reyes about a possible break in relations with Venezuela. He said:

[Begin recording] I do not have any reports about that. I don't think one can speak of a break, but [as heard; presumably "or"]of a suspension or freezing in relations--because there are no signs of this by either of the two countries. As you know, the draft treaty drawn by the negotiating commissions was left pending because there were no statements, or better put, there were statements because Venezuela did not sign this draft agreement. There has not been anything done after that but this does not mean that the negotiations on a topic, which has been under discussion for the past 13 years and which will possibly continue to be under discussion, have been cut off.

[Question] How do you analyze the relations between Colombia and Venezuela at this time?

[Answer] I believe that they are normal within a situation that has very special characteristics. This issue on the maritime and seabed areas has not been easy; however, there are other aspects in which cooperation and understanding are working. For example, there are several projects for border integration--a project for the (Urena) sugar mill, the project of handling common river basins beginning with that of the Catatumbo, the cattle agreement, the oil agreement and so forth. In other words, we are working harmoniously in these aspects. [end recording]

In addition, Foreign Minister Lemos Simmons said that there is a recess or a waiting period in the border negotiations. Regarding this, he said:

[Beginn recording] We have not made any contacts at the level of the Foreign Ministry, ambassador, or president for the resumption of talks, nor have we sought other mechanisms which will allow us to solve the conflict. I would say that we are in a cautious waiting period, but I hope that the Venezuelans and Colombians will shortly find a way to again move toward the solution of this conflict, which is fortunately a conflict limited to that sphere in the sense that it has not altered the good relations existing between our two countries in other specific areas as important as trade, border integration, the solution to the problem of undocumented persons and the various agreements which we have and which I assume will continue to exist between Colombia and Venezuela. [end recording]

CATHOLIC PRIEST JOINS FARC GUERRILLA MOVEMENT

PA102115 Paris AFP in Spanish 1500 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Bucaramanga, Colombia, 10 Apr (AFP)--Catholic priest Juan Gomez Vergara has joined the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), it was reported here today.

The newspaper EL TIEMPO reported that the priest joined the subversive movement's fourth front which operates in the jungles of northeastern Santander Province.

Gomez Vergara is the fourth priest who has hung up his cassock to take up arms. The other three were Camilo Torres Restrepo, and the Spaniards Domingo Lain and Manuel Perez. According to military reports, Father Manuel Perez is the current commander of the Castroite National Liberation Army [ELN] while Torres Restrepo and Lain were killed in clashes with regular army troops.

NEW AIR FORCE COMMANDER IN CHIEF ASSUMES COMMAND

PA091914 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] At the air force base in Quito, a ceremony was held in which the commander in chief of the air force was relieved of his post and the new commander in chief was installed in office. The president and other high-ranking officials of the executive and legislative branches attended the ceremony.

Lt Gen Jorge Bernardo Pena, the outgoing air force commander, said that all the preparation of the air force in the bitter moments in which the fatherland required the proud, virile and patriotic presence of the armed forces, a presence in which they did their duty responsibly. [sentence as heard]

Brig Gen Hector Vasconez, the incoming commander, said: The present era, in which an uncertainty for humanity is becoming visible, on the horizon, demands that those of us who bear the serious responsibility of facing up to the problems of daily military life dedicate ourselves entirely to the fulfillment of our duty, with the knowledge that our minds and our efforts are committed to service of the institution to allow it to safeguard our air sovereignty efficiently and with dignity.

MINISTER KNOWS NOTHING OFFICIAL ON TROOP MOVEMENTS

PA091759 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Officially, we have no knowledge of a possible movement of Peruvian troops near the border with our country. Should this occur, we would have to think about the situation, Gen Marco Aurelio Subia Martinez, defense minister, said when asked his opinion of news reports circulated in this regard.

The defense minister said he has issued the pertinent instructions for cement trucks that are on the other side of the border because of a previous contract, as well as empty trucks, to be allowed to deliver the product to contractors, who are losing money.

Asked whether he will remain in his post in view of the state of his health, the minister said that a decision in this regard must be made by the president. He said the purpose of his recent visit to the United States was to have a medical examination. Thanks to God, I am well, the minister said.

PRICE OF BARREL OF CRUDE OIL LOWERED TO $36.33

PA100004 Paris AFP in Spanish 2341 9 Apr 81

[Text] Quito, 9 Apr (AFP)--Cesar Robalino, Ecuadorean national resources and energy minister, confirmed here today that Ecuador has lowered the price of the barrel of crude oil for export by $1.67. The price of the barrel of crude is now $36.33.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL had hinted that the price would be lowered. Robalino said that no agreement had been reached with any other oil-exporting country, but that the international oil market is weak.

He said that Saudi Arabia is selling its crude, which is of better quality than the Ecuadorean, at really low prices like Kuwait, and that Mexico and Algeria are also lowering their prices. He said that this has forced Ecuador to join the international market trend "unless we want to keep our oil in storage."

Robalino said that this is a matter of supply and demand on the world market. He said that there are now 3 million surplus barrels on the market, causing prices to deteriorate rapidly.

Ecuador produces 220,000 barrels of oil daily, 60 percent of which are marked for export.

OFFICIALS DENY CONTROVERSY OVER OIL POLICY

FY112020 Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 11 Apr (AFP)--Government party politicians have denied that the criticism issued by the Peruvian Armed Forces joint command against the oil policy of the present regime headed by Fernando Belaunde Terry has created a conflict.

Vice Adm Juan Egusquiza, the chief of the joint command, said 2 days ago that the joint command had expressed its concern over assigning a low-risk area to the American Superior Oil Company and over tax incentives granted to foreign companies which are already operating in the country.

The members of the APRA [America Popular Revolutionary Alliance] and Marxist opposition parties did not approve of the contract with the Superior Oil Company, or the national oil law, but the leaders of the government party approved of both of them.

The president of the Senate, Oscar Trelles, said that the criticism issued by Vice Admiral Egusquiza was a personal opinion since the joint command always states its position in writing.

Labor Minister Alfonso Grados said that the oil contract complies with the law and that moreover, the joint command was consulted at the proper time.

Health Minister Uriel Garcia said that if there are any conflicts between the government and the armed forces these are very subtle. He added that the executive branch has the support of the people and that since Peru is living in a democracy, there can be a difference of opinions.

Juan Merino, the president of the Chamber of Deputies Oil and Energy Commission, said that the national oil law was issued in keeping with national interests. He noted that the law will enable oil prospecting and exploitation in the Amazon region and that foreign companies can risk large amounts of money, whereas the Peruvian State Petroleum Agency [PETROPEU] cannot.

Luis Bedoya, leader of the Popular Christian Party [PPC], said that there is no conflict between the government and the armed forces.

Since the PPC has formed a coalition for 2 years with the government APRA Party, it is in charge of the Justice and Industry Ministry.

Bedoya noted, however, that the government and the armed forces share different points of view regarding the contract with Superior Oil.

He said there was disagreement over the lot that was assigned to the company since it included a well that is presently producing and on which PETROPERU had spent 20 million Peruvian pesos.

Bedoya noted: It is normal--particularly if national interests are involved--for people to have different opinions on certain issues, but there is no conflict or controversy.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CHILEAN RELATIONS

FY102327 Paris AFP in Spanish 2202 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 10 Apr (AFP)--A communique issued this afternoon by the Peruvian Foreign Ministry reported today that Peru and Chile have normalized their diplomatic relations and have decided to exchange ambassadors in the near future. This is the text of the communique:

The Peruvian Government, bearing in mind the cordial diplomatic relations which have been developing between Chile and Peru has decided, in agreement with the Chilean Government, to exchange ambassadors in the near future. The Peruvian Government is convinced that this decision will significantly help to make the relations between the two nations closer and more effective.

NAVY COMMANDER ON POLITICAL OPENING, U.S. ARMS

PY081808 Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 29 Mar 81 p 15

[By Alberto Carreira]

[Excerpts] In a press conference held yesterday, the Uruguayan Navy commander said that the main objective of all government political and economic programs is to achieve the well-being of all Uruguayans.

Vice Adm Hugo Marquez reasserted that the government is studying the possibility of a political opening, something which has been discussed for a long time.

Asked what issues are being discussed in this regard, he said that everything is being discussed in general terms. He, therefore, declined to discuss this issue in detail.

Asked whether there will be any political decisions made before the end of his term, Admiral Marquez said that since no deadlines have been established, these decisions do not depend on whether he leaves or stays. He added: "I am merely another person who is involved in the institutional process."

About Reagan, he said: "We are very pleased. He is on the right path. Although I do not want to meddle in domestic affairs, I must say that he has chosen the right path regarding human rights policy.

"We are living in different times. It is a completely different situation. Years ago, nobody wanted to sell even a life jacket to the Uruguayan Navy. Uruguay now has just acquired training aircraft and antisubmarine aircraft, the most modern in South America--the S-2G. These planes were purchased from the Reagan administration at a very good price.

"Uruguayan Navy personnel are right now in the United States checking these planes. In addition, patrol boats are being shipped from France."

EXPORTERS HIT BY ARGENTINE ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY101821 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The new Argentine economic measures have affected Uruguayan exporters. Many contracts have been suspended and negotiations have been interrupted. The Chamber of Industries is now studying the problem and will soon ask the government for some type of cooperation. The chamber has not yet stated its position and has had meetings with the economy and industry ministers in order to learn the points of view of the government.

The executive branch will also be requested not to lower the customs tariff for imported products, as had been planned for the end of the year. This request is based on the fact that competition from foreign products will harm the industry of this country.

Radio El Espectador has interviewed Eng Gregorio Asnares, president of the Chamber of Industries:

[Begin Asnares recording] There is no doubt among us that in the short term there will be defaults on contracts and that it will be difficult to export to Argentina. We are still more concerned at the fact that the change with relation to Argentine internal costs--in the short term, I repeat--will cause strong competition in external markets. Since it is argued that a devaluation brings with it a speeding up of the inflationary process, which is obviously true, it is believed that in the medium term, within a few months, that effect may be promptly offset. And we believe that our government is closely studying this. [end recording]

LOPEZ PORTILLO-REAGAN MEETING REPORTEDLY POSTPONED

FL101618 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1615 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Due to the unfortunate events of 30 March, the meeting between Presidents Jose Lopez Portillo and Ronald Reagan scheduled for 27 and 28 April has been postponed, the Foreign Relations Secretariat announced this morning. The governments of Mexico and United States of America will set a new date convenient to both as soon as possible.

COSTA RICAN CANDIDATE CONDEMNS CUBAN INTERVENTION

FL101215 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0310 GMT 10 Apr 81

[By Fernando Sotres]

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 9 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Cuba is a threat to many Latin American countries because it creates political instability in the area, Costa Rican presidential candidate Rafael Calderon Founier asserted today upon arrival in Mexico. He condemned Cuba's intervention in Nicaragua and El Salvador which, he said, has been confirmed and this threatens political stability in the Central American area.

Regarding the United States, he said: I do not feel that there is any intervention by the United States. If it is in El Salvador, it is at the request of that government.

He emphasized that Costa Rica has given total support for the democratic government of Jose Napoleon Duarte. And he added: Speaking in behalf of my party, I can say that the Government of El Salvador is seeking structural changes. It is a government that has guaranteed elections and also is trying to carry out an agrarian reform to which extremist groups are opposed because they want a Marxist dictatorship.

Calderon Fournier, who at 32 will be one of the youngest Latin Americans presidents should he win the Costa Rican Presidency, was interviewed at Mexico City's airport. He indicated that the economic crisis in his country will be his principal concern should he become president. Costa Rican elections will be held on 7 February 1982 and if Calderon Fournier is elected, he will be inaugurated on 8 May.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETING

FL102340 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2302 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Senator Joaquim Gamboa Pascoe said today that disarmament and its difficulties and national economic development will be the topics Mexico will submit for discussion at the forthcoming spring conference of the World Interparliamentary Union to be held in Manila, the Philippines, from 20 to 25 April.

Gamboa Pascoe is heading the Mexican parliamentary delegation which also includes Senators Jaime Canseco and Julio Carballo Pasos and Deputies Alejandro Sobarzo, Cuauhtemoc de Anda Gutierrez and Antonio Obregon Padilla.

Gamboa Pascoe said at the Mexico City International Airport that representatives from 90 nations will attend this conference but that they will all meet prior to the opening of the conference for an exchange of views on world affairs.

CTRP HEADQUARTERS DAMAGED BY TERRORIST ACTIONS

PA100400 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Two terrorist actions against the headquarters of the Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama, CTRP, were carried out this week. The latest took place last night. Phillip Dean Butcher, CTRP secretary general, reported to this station whhat occurred:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Butcher, what was the extent of the damage and what can you tell us about these actions?

[Answer] The damage was considerable. The main door, a side door, several chairs and part of the roof have been burned. It will take several hundred balboas to repair what has been damaged. We do not have any idea who could have done this. The first attack took place on Monday. We called the fire department, because the way we found things here we thought there had been a fire. The fire department, however, did not know anything about a fire here. The security department sent two inspectors, who found that a liquid spilled on the floor apparently had been used to set fire to our lecture room. Then we called the National Department of Investigation, DENI, but it was not until 1730 that DENI inspectors showed up. They stayed approximately 5 or 10 minutes. They asked me if I suspected anyone. I told them no. Then they suggested I go to the DENI to file a formal complaint.

The latest attempt occurred last night. Someone broke into the CTRP office and went through our files. Some papers were burned and a list of collectable accounts was thrown in the toilet. This could have some significance inasmuch as we are conducting an audit of CTRP's books to prepare a report for CTRP's cooperative annual meeting.

[Question] Did you receive any threat or warning on what was going to occur?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, I received a telephone call at 0940 made from a public telephone--I heard the coin dropped into the slot--and the person on the other end of the line textually said: What happened last night is just a warning; there are going to be deaths next time. You are communists; we do not want the CTRP. [end recording]

IMPLICATIONS OF NEUTRALITY TREATY SCORED

PA120016 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Apr 81 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] With the corresponding propaganda display, the national government announced that Egypt has signed the neutrality protocol. The complacency manifested over this fact is not commensurate with its implications. Actually, the alleged neutrality treaty is a military alliance that empowers the United States to intervene in our internal affairs, thus seriously undermining the international personality of the Panamanian state. To Panama, each new signatory becomes one more state that grants this power to the United States to the detriment of our interests. Those in charge of Panamanian diplomacy have accepted that situation and are helping to validate it with such eagerness that they have ultimately undermined all the values that govern the peaceful coexistence of people, thereby interfering in turn in the internal affairs of other countries on the continent. This risky and irresponsible policy could become a pretext for future U.S. interventions in Panama, as is the hope of the most reactionary and aggressive sectors in the United States. It would seem that this ominous prospect is the final objective of the process.

BELIZE

POLICE LAUNCH TERRORIST HUNT; PSU SLOWDOWN ENDS

FL111723 Bridgetown CANA in English 1653 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, 11 Apr (CANA)--The Belizean police have launched a hunt for what they have described as terrorists after an attempt was made to blow up a crowded post office in Belize City, a spokesman said today. A 1,000 dollar (490 dollars U.S.) reward has been posted for information leading to an arrest, according to the spokesman.

Police this week discovered a crude bomb made of galvanized pipe tubing in the main post office. The surrounding area was doused with gasoline. The police said a faulty wick had stopped the device from exploding. If it had gone off, several persons doing business in the building, which also contains magistrates courts and other departments of government, might have been injured, the spokesman said.

The discovery of the bomb added another grisly touch to a month that has been violent protest against a deal under which Guatemala is dropping its territorial claim to this British colony in exchange for access through Belize to the Caribbean Sea and for use of the country's seaports.

The Public Service Union (PSU)launched a strike to protest about the Anglo-Guatemalan deal, which trade unionists have described as a sellout. The strike was downgraded to a go-slow this week and eventually called off yesterday. The move came after the government warned it would take tough action--possibly dismissal--because the strike was illegal. Unionists said the strikers would be paid for the period they were off the job, but that the days lost would be deducted from their vacation leave.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO: AREA THROUGH WORST OF POLITICAL STORM

PA100346 Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Bt Gilberto Lopez]

[Text] San Jose, 9 Apr (AFP)--Convinced that Central American issues came to the international foreground when approached from the viewpoint of the conflict of interests of the big powers, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo said here today that the nations in the area have already weathered the worst part of the political storm.

"The situation is now much better (?than in the past 3 months)," the president stressed during an exclusive interview with AFP. He then analyzed each of his reasons to be optimistic.

Two factors are influencing the Salvadoran situation, the president noted. The first is that in the last 3 months the radical jargon of the U.S. administration of Ronald Reagan has subsided, giving way to a change in style more than a change in policy with regard to his predecessor, Jimmy Carter, he pointed out. "Anticipation regarding Reagan's administration is over," Carazo said, "and now the old problems of the area remain to be solved."

The president also stated that the prospect for political negotiation seems to exist in El Salvador. "The weaponry of the fighting groups may lead to an intensification of the struggle for supremacy. In this situation it is very difficult for one party to dominate the other with arms. This," he added, "makes a political solution all the more rational."

Carazo also noted that he senses "a change in U.S. policy toward Nicaragua which will lead to future rapprochement." Contrary to what some recent events, such as the suspension of aid by the Reagan administration and the verbal clash between the representatives of the two nations last Wednesday at the OAS may indicate, Carazo voiced his optimism regarding relations between Nicaragua and the United States.

"The democratic nations should not force others to leave their circle," the president asserted commenting on the recent restrictive measures against Nicaragua announced by the United States but he forecast that soon Americans will get back to selling wheat to Nicaragua.

"In a polarized world such as the one in which we live, leaving one side it is possible to fall into the other," he added. "Rapprochement may set the stage for better understanding between the nations of the area and it has a lot to do with a softening of the situation in El Salvador."

Carazo also set Costa Rica's problems within the context of the "hegemonic struggle" of the big powers which, as he put it, "is testing our institutions!"

"Our problems coincide with the fact that 1981 is an election year, with the deterioration in exchange terms and with rising international financial costs, in additional to regional problems," he indicated.

However, he rejected charges made here that some internal forces are interested in destabilizing the government.

The Costa Rican president announced that in the next few days he will solicit bids for the future construction of an oil pipeline in the country. "We want to see if anyone shows an interest in the pipeline," he stated, "because so far we know that they want to build it but not if there are no products to carry across it."

Regarding Mexico and Venezuela's announcement that they will promote the construction of an oil refinery in a Central American or Caribbean nation made in the Mexican capital this week by the presidents of the two countries, Carazo voiced his country's interest in being considered.

Finally, the Costa Rican president gladly referred to the agreement on the independence of the territory of Belize, in the northeasternmost part of Central America, reached by Guatemala and Great Britain on 11 March. However, Carazo said, Belize's speedy integration into Central America will not be easy; Belize is linked more to the British Commonwealth in the Caribbean.

MINISTER RESIGNS OVER DIFFERENCES WITH CARAZO

PA122253 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2231 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] San Jose, 12 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Finance Minister Hernan Saenz Jimenez resigned today due to differences with President Rodrigo Carazo over an arrangement the businessmen made with the government over payment of foreign currency.

According to a press communique delivered a few minutes ago to ACAN-EFE by the presidential house, Carazo negotiated with private enterprise a settlement over the payment of a deposit of foreign currency, which was not accepted by Saenz Jimenez. The resigning minister feels that this arrangement will make it difficult to make a pact with the International Monetary Fund concerning the economic situation of Costa Rica.

Carazo feels that the Saenz' resignation represents for him the loss of "one of my best coworkers in the administration."

Carlos Munoz will replace Saenz Jimenez as of 16 April.

PVP ACCUSES OLIGARCHY, U.S. OF PLANNING COUP

PA102112 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of the Popular Vanguard Party [PVP] of Costa Rica, reported last night in San Jose that the Costa Rican oligarchy, in complicity with sectors of the U.S. Government, are planning a coup d'etat in Costa Rica.

The PVP's charge was made by Mora Valverde during a roundtable discussion of local newsmen in which Oscar Arias Sanchez, secretary general of the National Liberation Party, a social democratic party, also participated.

The PVP maintains that political and economic heirs of former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza are involved in the plot. It states that the large industrialists, the big businessmen, feel hurt by the crisis which is afflicting the country, while it is actually the people who are suffering the consequences of the national economic disaster.

The roundtable discussion was held by the newsmen's association to mark the week of social communicators in Costa Rica. The political, economic and social situation prevailing in Costa Rica is the result of the U.S. transnational companies established in the country, because the large Yankee and Japanese monopolies have already established branches in Costa Rica and annually receive over 5 million colones.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON CURRENT ISSUES

Image-Building Effort

PA112245 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Apr 81 pp 5, 19

[Excerpts] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said yesterday at noon that efforts will be made to improve El Salvador's image in Europe and the United States through the establishment of a public relations office.

Regarding Europe, Foreign Minister Chavez Mena said that "the political support is good, healthy and understanding regarding our country's problem but public opinion is very adverse, just as it is in the United States. An important role has been played by the complexity of the social democratic and Christian democratic forces that have an essential effect on the political decisions in Europe. Because of the special circumstances of this government, links are maintained with Christian democracy and not with social democracy due to the fact that the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) includes the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) which has direct links with the Socialist International and social democracy and has obtained support and credibility from them regarding its actions. I really believe that forming a group of this nature, which in one way or another gives a democratic image to extremist actions in the country, was a very well planned political maneuver."

Mediation, Foreign Loans

PA112246 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Apr 81

[Excerpts] At the luncheon of the Conventions Bureau yesterday, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said that mediation is not advisable for the country because internationally we are at a complete disadvantage.

He said this in reply to a question on the pressures being exerted on the Salvadoran Government for mediation with the extremist groups.

Chavez Mena said that before seeking a better international image for the country, we must first seek it internally. He also made known the Foreign Ministry's efforts to overcome the loss of prestige. He said that special missions have recently ended their tours through the countries of South and Central America, the Caribbean and Europe and many cities of the United States and Mexico. Something has been achieved, he stressed, but we believe that much more is needed.

Referring to Central American relations, Fidel Chavez Mena expressed his satisfaction with the good development of the integration process, particularly among Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. It will be an axis that will permit the peaceful solution of our common problems and bring well-being to the peoples of the isthmus.

He expressed hope and optimism that the situation will completely change for the country this year. Chavez Mena said that $123 million aid from the U.S. Government is assured and that there are great hopes in the negotiations for a $190 million loan from the IMF, the first $100 million of which will be granted this year. He also said that work is being carried out for the unfreezing of some 26-million-colones worth of credits for the country. The foreign minister said all these funds will be used to promote development programs to improve our balance of payments and recover our foreign credit.

Chavez Mena said that the country's capacity has decreased 40 to 45 percent, a harmful situation since our exports are reduced, thus worsening our domestic economic situation.

The minister analyzed for the members of the Conventions Bureau all the government efforts to obtain loans abroad. Besides the efforts mentioned earlier, he said that great efforts are being made with private banks in the United States and other countries so they will return to the country and renew their credits which will save El Salvador.

CCE ANNOUNCES ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS FOR MARCH 1982

PA112216 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2134 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Central Electoral Council [CCE] today announced that the slated constituent assembly elections will be held in March 1982.

Jorge Bustamante, Guillermo Guevara Lacayo and Ramon Ernesto Rodriguez, council members, reported during a news conference that "right now the organization is trying to put an end to violence and the extremist organizations with the elections."

The legislative elections will be in March 1982 while the general elections to choose a president will be in 1983.

"The Council already is being restructured administratively and technically to avoid overloading certain people with work as in the past," Rodriguez said.

Guevara Lacayo added that the council is working on the rules for the operation of political parties and that they have still not registered to participate in the upcoming elections. He added that a study will be made of the way to fund the creation of the political parties and their campaigns with a view to eliminating a progrovernment biased support.

Minister's Election Challenge

PA120324 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 5 Apr 81 pp 2, 22

[Text] Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said yesterday that "if the extremist groups say they have the people's support, why don't they accept the challenge of participating in elections?"

The official said this during a news conference with German television newsmen with whom he met for 1 hour in the armed forces general staff headquarters.

Minister Garcia was accompanied by Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo, under secretary of defense, and by Col Rafael Flores Lima, chief of the armed forces general staff.

Among other things, the official said that the terrorist groups that operate in El Salvador have been receiving foreign military aid and this precisely shows their lack of popular support since they have had to resort to foreign support for their positions.

Colonels Castillo and Flores Lima also spoke, explaining that the extremists include Cubans, Nicaraguans and other nationalities, thus constituting a flagrant threat to the national sovereignty, but that the army will bring them to account sooner or later.

They emphatically denied that the Salvadoran Government has permitted the presence of Green Berets so they could participate in military actions "since our army is capable and does not accept that type of foreign aid."

RIVERA Y DAMAS ON TRIP ABROAD, OTHER ISSUES

PA130153 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2344 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador, today reported that in the United States he met with the under secretary of state to whom he noted that the solution to the Salvadoran conflict is not military but political, economic and social.

Rivera y Damas, who returned to the country last night after a 1 month absence, said that in his meetings with U.S. officials he clearly explained the Salvadoran church's position regarding the nonintervention of other countries in the Salvadoran conflict.

The prelate reported on his visit to various countries, such as Chile, Germany, Italy and the United States where "I got in touch with important people in an effort to serve as spokesman of the Salvadoran people."

Rivera y Damas reported on his trip before the reading of the Gospel and later in his homily he did not refer to any political or social event in the country during the past few days and only commented on the scriptures.

However, at the end of the mass, newsmen approached Rivera y Damas at the main entrance of the metropolitan cathedral where he said that "the Salvadoran left has told me that it is willing to participate in a dialogue but it has not asked the church to mediate in it."

"The function of the church would be to seek the mechanisms to promote the dialogue among the sectors that are participating in the conflict. Even the pope, during my meeting with him, asked me to do something in this regard," he said.

Regarding an alleged slaughter of some 1,500 peasants in northern El Salvador, the apostolic administrator said he neither knows anything about it nor of the details of the death of 23 people in the San Nicolas neighborhood of Soyapango on the northern outskirts of San Salvador in the beginning of the week.

"I have not yet met with the senate of priests, so I am unaware of the latest violent events in the country and, therefore, I cannot issue an opinion on those cases," Rivera y Damas added.

He also said that the process of investigation of the murder of four U.S. nuns in November last year in El Salvador was a subject of interest in his meetings in the United States, "but so far I cannot give any report on the course of those investigations."

DEADLINE TO ACCEPT AMNESTY RUNS OUT 10 APRIL

PA110310 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Apr 81 p 17

[Text] About 3,000 militants of subversive groups, not to mention their relatives, have benefited with the amnesty law, Attorney General Arturo Argumedo Jr told this newspaper yesterday. Argumedo was interviewed in his office by local reporters yesterday morning when it was found out that the amnesty deadline runs out today.

He was asked whether an extension is possible. He replied that no extention has been needed but that if it were article 6 of the amnesty decree which reads: "All those people who request this benefit within the 3 months after the law has gone into effect can have it," would have to be amended. The decree was released on 11 December and extended for a month.

Argumedo said in the next few days he will meet with Maj Salvador Andrejulio Azahar and Msgr Modesto Lopez Portillo, members of the Amnesty Commission, to analyze the effects of the deadline.

Government Figures Disputed

PA102357 Paris AFP in Spanish 2037 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] San Jose, 10 Apr (AFP)--Spokesmen of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) cited by the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY (AIP) which is linked to Salvadoran opposition circles have said here today that the Salvadoran Government's statement that "3,000 rebels have taken advantage of an anmesty decree" is "ridiculous."

On the contrary, the FMLN communique released by the AIP stated, "none of our militants has accepted any amnesty."

"We are not accepting the government's proposal for two reasons," the report adds. "The first is that a man who accepts the amnesty is a dead man and the second is that we plan to continue our struggle until we overthrow the Christian Democratic regime of Napoleon Duarte."

"The figure of 3,000 guerrillas who have received amnesty is not only ridiculous but contradictory," the FMLN notes, "since the government has maintained that the rebels don't have even 5,000 men and it has stated that it has already inflicted more than 2,000 casualties on us."

"This would mean," the insurgents added, "that the FMLN doesn't have any more fighters but the truth is that in Morazan, Cabanas, Chalatenango, San Vicente and Guazapa we have defeated the operations that the army has been carrying out with some 8,000 men, supported by heavy artillery and airplanes."

ARMY PLANS 'VAST COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATION'

PA120012 Paris AFP in Spanish 1853 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Apr (AFP)--The Salvadoran Armed Forces are planning to briefly launch a vast counterinsurgency operation in an effort to wipe out the leftwing guerrillas who are still holding important positions in various parts of the country, it was learned here today from authorized sources.

"A specialized shock force is ready to begin raking out the remaining guerrilla redoubts," a ranking military source which refused to be named confidentially told AFP.

According to the source, since the deadline set by the governing junta for the insurgents to accept the amnesty decree runs out today, "the army will be merciless in this sense."

The counterinsurgency operation, the source reported, will begin near the capital in places such as San Jacinto Hill, from where the rebels have attacked the air force installations several times, and the eastern slope of San Salvador Volcano.

Regarding the "cleanup operation" undertaken in the last few weeks in Guazapa Hill, north of San Salvador, the military source insisted today that "it is almost over." The source added that the army was able to destroy 70 tunnels in Guazapa where the insurgents hid food and war materiel.

The army also announced that it has set up military garrisons in the area recovered so that it has set up military garrisons in the area recovered so that the guerrillas won't occupy the hill again. The cities of Suchitoto, Tonacatepeque, El Paisnal and other small municipalities are near that hill. According to the official report, the guerrillas redoubts remaining in Guazapa are isolated at the top and their military situation "is very difficult."

Meanwhile, it was reported today that a soldier was killed and three other soldiers were wounded when a military patrol was ambushed near Soyapango, on the outskirts of San Salvador, by a rebel group which also sustained an unspecified number of casualties.

In turn, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez reiterated here his government's refusal to accept for the moment any international mediation to solve the internal crisis in the country.

Government chief Napoleon Duarte and his finance minister, Jorge Tenorio, dispelled rumors about an imminent colon devaluation here today. Despite the difficulties faced at all levels here, the exchange rate will remain firm, both officials stated.

ARMY SPOKESMAN NOTES SMEARS AGAINST MILITARY

PA110315 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Apr 81 p 18

[Excerpts] In light of their military defeat, subversives have intensified their campaign to discredit the armed forces and the Salvadoran people in the last few days, a military spokesman reported yesterday.

Our sources specifically cited false news disseminated abroad that the armed forces "massacred more than 1,500 refugees, including women, children and elderly people, north of Morazan."

"All this is completely false," he asserted, "and it is part of a scheme to misinform and twist the facts about what is happening in the country. It is being carried out by the subversives to try to win the support of foreign governments and nations and to prevent the assistance that those nations may give El Salvador."

MAP REVEALS AREAS ALLEGEDLY UNDER FMLN CONTROL

PA101516 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, of El Salvador, yesterday revealed in a paid ad in LA TRIBUNA newspaper of this capital, a map illustrating its operations against the Salvadoran Army. According to the map, the guerrillas have control of 11 points throughout El Salvador: 6 in the northern part, 3 in the central sector, 2 in the southern part and 1 in the southern central sector of the country. [numbers as heard]

The FMLN claims to be fighting at Suchitoto, Guazapa, Metapan, Tejutla, Las Vueltas, Cabanas, San Lorenzo, San Pedro, Tecoluca, San Agustin, Jocoaitique, Menaguera, Corinto, Volcan Conchagua, Sucuaran and Chirilagua.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Attacks on Vehicles

PA110222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1740 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--A group of guerrillas set fire to two trucks of an electric power company in the past few hours after the group had placed the buses across the streets of a heavily populated neighborhood in northern San Salvador.

Official sources reported that the group of guerrillas was comprised of 12- to 16-year-old youths who were armed with small-caliber weapons. The incident occurred after they forced the truck drivers to place them in the middle of the street to block traffic. The leftists threw gasoline on the vehicles and set them on fire. One of the trucks was completely destroyed while the other was just partially damaged since the workers of the electric company were able to save it before it burned.

Military spokesmen also reported that in Chalatenango, Usulutan and other towns, the guerrillas have been attacking vehicles of government institutions, tank trucks carrying gasoline or oil and private automobiles to seize the cargo or demand payment of a "war tax" and threaten the drivers with death if they do not.

Attack on Powerplant

PA111542 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1841 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Residents of Ayutuxtepeque reported today that a group of extremists last night attacked the town's powerplant. The town is located north of San Salvador. According to residents, the attack was carried out with heavy weapons, judging from the sound of the shooting. The attack, they said, went on for more than 30 minutes. There is no report on casualties so far.

This powerplant has been attacked by leftists on several occasions. The attacks have resulted in blackouts of several hours in a large area of San Salvador. The power company has said nothing about the action. When asked, it said it knows nothing about it.

Meanwhile, a bomb exploded last night in a poolroom in Ciudad Delgado, 4 km northeast of the capital. There is no report on victims of this explosion, but the building was seriously damaged. None of the extremist groups in El Salvador has claimed credit for these attacks.

Various FMLN Actions

PA110014 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2245 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 10 APR (ACAN-EFE)--The actions of the leftist Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) have continued during the past few hours in various parts of El Salvador.

Official reports indicate that several FMLN guerrillas arrived at Tecomatepeque and San Francisco Cantons in San Pedro Perulapan, northern San Salvador, looking for the civilian patrolmen in the area in order to kill them. A clash that lasted several minutes occurred when the guerrillas found the patrolmen. The reports did not specify if there were any casualties.

Official sources also reported that there are still guerrillas in the towns of Arambala, Perquin and Cerro Matute, Morazan Department, where they are carrying out actions against all those they view as their enemies.

In that entire area, the Salvadoran Army continues to carry out a military operation that began 1 month ago with the object of eradicating the revolutionaries.

According to official reports, leftists stole some launches from La Libertad Port. Their purpose is so far unknown.

Guazapa Hill Operation

PA112248 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Apr 81 p 4

[Excerpts] As of yesterday, the army had discovered 60 tunnels in the continuation of the cleanup operation on Guazapa Hill. The towns of Tonacatepeque, Suchitoto, El Paisnal, Guazapa and others of lesser importance are located on the slopes of the hill. The hill is 24 km north of San Salvador.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said that it has taken 8 days from 2 April to dislodge the terrorists from Guazapa Hill but he admitted that the "cleanup" operations continue because there are still redoubts in remote areas.

In the places where the army passes, garrisons are being established to prevent new outbreaks of terrorist actions from undiscovered tunnels.

The Defense Ministry spokesman said that in each of the tunnels, the army found weapons, ammunition, food and medicine.

The national flag was raised in the place where the flag of a terrorist group was found.

The cleanup operation continues throughout the hill, the spokesman added.

'Respite' for Holy Week

PA120219 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1815 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Official sources today reported that the Salvadoran Army has suspended the military operation against leftist groups that it had been carrying out for the past month in Suchitoto, 44 km north of San Salvador.

The sources explained that the operation that began on 6 March to dislodge the guerrillas operating in the area has not yet ended. "What we are trying to do is have a respite during Holy Week," they said.

They said that for the time being, only surveillance will be maintained since the guerrilla groups are quite close to the city and have been holding up vehicles on the roads.

In several of the cantons of Suchitoto, the guerrillas have been dislodged by the soldiers carrying out the operation but according to the official reports, the leftists have returned to the towns in the past few days and are now much closer to the city.

Several guerrilla camps recently were dismantled since a large number of rebels fled to the south when the soldiers carried out the operation. In the dismantled camps, the armed forces found large amounts of medicine, food, clothing and a few small arms since the guerrillas took the heavy armament when they fled, the sources added.

So far neither the official sources nor the guerrilla groups that operate in the area have issued casualty figures for the latest battles.

Harassment of Guard Post

PA120356 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2111 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Early this morning a leftist group opened fire on the national guard post in Aguilares, 32 km north of San Salvador, military sources reported today. The rebels fired Galil rifles and carbines from a good distance away from the garrison and so there were no victims or damage, the sources said.

In the last few months the post has been attacked several times since the rebels have staged actions in the town of Aguilares rather frequently. During the "general offensive" launched by the left on 10 January, the communications offices were destroyed and the city streets were occupied by guerrillas for several hours while they urged the people to join the actions.

In another quarter, a young man was killed today in one of the biggest business areas in El Salvador, Heroes Boulevard in the eastern part of the capital. The unidentified young man was having some refreshments with a young woman when 12 armed men who were riding a vehicle, shot him and grabbed the young woman. According to eyewitness reports, the unidentified armed men approached the couple and without saying a word opened fire on the young man and forcibly took the girl to an unspecified destination.

Road Blockade

PA130104 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2355 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Guerrilla groups today placed obstacles on the road to Cinquera, 60 km north of San Salvador, to prevent transit to that area.

Official sources reported that the leftists constantly dig ditches of up to 3 meters long and 1 meter deep, place big rocks in the middle of the road or erect barricades with dirt to prevent the transit of army troops or the civilian population.

In recent days, Salvadoran Army soldiers have traveled to Cinquera to supply the residents with food, clothing and medicine since the obstacles placed by the guerrillas have prevented the people from leaving the town.

The armed forces recently warned Salvadorans not to try to remove the obstacles placed on roads since the guerrillas have been placing explosive devises underneath the ditches. rocks or other barriers.

Morazan Department Actions

PA130218 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0013 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Official sources today reported that the actions of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) continue in the town of Arambala, Morazan Department, 185 km east of San Salvador.

The sources said that the FMLN guerrillas are taking advantage of the fact that there are no security forces or civilian patrolmen in the town to prevent them from carrying out their actions, such as taking over the town to harangue the townspeople to cooperate with them in their activities and ambushing Salvadoran Army vehicles from the side of the roads and the government offices. [sentence as received]

The Salvadoran Armed Forces have carried out three operations in Morazan Department in view of the occupation of several towns and hills in the area by militants of various organizations that make up the FMLN.

In the first, the army used all its military resources but according to the residents in the area, most of the guerrillas fled to other areas and when the troops withdrew they set up their camps once again.

The sources added that in the latest operation that began in early March, the armed forces confirmed that the guerrilla who operated in northern Morazan had well-equipped camps with hospitals, modern communications equipment, sufficient food and modern war materiel such as did not exist in other areas of the country.

On several occasions, the Salvadoran Army discovered that the leftists received weapons and other supplies from unidentified countries through launches.

The army now maintains close watch over all the points in El Salvador which are known to be used by the guerrillas to bring in weapons.

In recent days the armed forces have stated that the operation in the Morazan area has ended with positive results since the camps were dismantled and some rebels turned themselves into the authorities and others have fled.

For its part, in communiques sent to the news media and transmitted over Radio Venceremos, the official voice of the FMLN, the organization has reiterated that the battles in Morazan continue and that the guerrillas are still in the area.

GUATEMALA

HEAVILY ARMED MEN ENTER VILLAGE, MURDER 24

PA122132 Paris AFP in Spanish 0202 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Apr (AFP)--It was learned here today that 24 Guatemalan peasants, including a 5-year-old girl, were brutally massacred with gunfire and machetes by a large group of unidentified individuals yesterday in the village of Chuabajito, Chimaltenango Department, in western Guatemala.

The dramatic incident occurred when some 60 heavily armed men seized the village, looted it and forced the poor residents to get out of their houses, according to the few details that newsmen who visited the village today were able to obtain.

The peasants were subsequently taken to the village school and massacred in the presence of the other village people.

As was evident from the bodies, most of the peasants were killed with machetes and some even [words indistinct]. Other bodies clearly showed they had been shot. There are no precise details on how the 5-year-old girl was murdered.

All the bodies have been transferred to the Chimaltenango hospital. So far only two of the bodies have been identified by their families while the rest are piled up, waiting to be buried.

According to the village people, the families are afraid of reprisals if they go identify the bodies. The assassins apparently threatened the survivors of Chuabajito and told them not to report the incident.

Amid the consternation over the massacre, fear and suspicion was evident today among the people of Chuabajito who repeatedly refused to give details of the events to the press.

Meanwhile, the police authorities said they have no knowledge of the peasant massacre in Chimaltenango Department. A military source said that so far no report has been received and therefore, no official comment has been issued.

The Guatemalan Army is maintaining a substantial presence in the region of Chimaltenango since the leftist Armed People's Revolutionary Organization (ORPA) has intensified its guerrilla operations in that department in recent weeks.

So far, no source has reported the political or military affiliation of the murderers. Meanwhile, newsmen who visited Chuabajito today reported that the residents are so afraid that they have chosen to practically abandon their village.

FOUR PEASANTS' BODIES FOUND NEAR MEXICAN BORDER

PA130158 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] The bodies of four Guatemalan peasants recently kidnapped by paramilitary bands have been found near the Mexican border. The lifeless bodies bore many bullet wounds and signs of torture.

The press reported that the whereabouts of Joaquin Aguirre, Christian Democratic leader in the hamlet of El Quetzal, Huehuetenango Department, is still unknown. He was kidnapped on Tuesday.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT TO DEFEND SOVEREIGNTY OVER CAYS

PA102243 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2150 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government today announces its decision to defend its sovereignty over the Zapotillo Cays in the Caribbean which England wants to cede to Guatemala so that the latter will recognize Belize's independence.

"With faith in the justice of its cause," a communique by the Honduran foreign secretary says, "the Honduran Government will defend its national interests by the legal mechanisms established for the peaceful solution of international disputes."

It also announces that the grounds for and the way to defend Honduras' sovereignty over the cays are being analyzed in the corresponding department in the Foreign Secretariat.

Honduras protested the English decision set forth in point three of an agreement recently signed with Guatemala on Belize's independence says that Guatemala will use and profit from the Zapotillo Cays.

Guatemala has a century-old claim filed with England for the territory of Belize which in turn is claiming sovereignty over the cays. Hondurans contend that the cays belong to them for historic and geographic reasons.

The matter has taken another hue because the English have set up a beacon in the cays along with an artillery battery made up of Belizeans. Honduran ships fishing nearby have been warned that they might be sunk.

OFFICIAL DENIES SEIZURE OF VAN LOADED WITH ARMS

PA101647 Tegucigalpa Radio Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Jose Flores interview with Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander of the public security force; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Is it true that the public security force seized a van loaded with weapons on the border with Nicaragua in the Guasaule region?
[Answer] There has been no arms seizure.

[Question] The media reported yesterday that a van had been captured and that those who were driving it are being held at the 11th Battalion, Colonel.
[Answer] There is no truth to that. What is occurring is that we now have a stricter method of searching vans. When we think there is something suspicious about a van, we have to keep it to conduct a more thorough search. You know that it is not possible to take apart certain parts of a van [words indistinct] at the control points. However, I have no knowledge that any weapons were found.

[Question] Then the van being held in Guasaule is suspect?
[Answer] I don't know if it has been (?searched) because the van is not here. It is in Choluteca. I truly don't know. [words indistinct]

[Question] Have the drivers of the van been investigated?
[Answer] I assume they have been investigated; however, they are not here so I cannot tell you anything until I have these people here.

[Question] There are reports that there was a shootout to divert the attention of the customs officers in that border area.
[Answer] To be very honest, I don't know anything about that shootout in Guasaule. I read about it in the press but I have not been officially notified of it. I must add that I know what is happening in the country within 1 hour or 1 and 1/2 hours at the most and I have no knowledge of that shootout. [words indistinct]

[Question] Have there been any vans with arms caught at other border points?
[Answer] No. We have had no problems at any other border points, with the exception of the one with Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA

ANN NOTES GOVERNMENT REACTION TO HAIG NOTE ON CAMPS

PA101456 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 81

[ACENCIA DE NOTICIAS NUEVA NICARAGUA report]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has promised Nicaragua that he will carry out investigations regarding the training camps of former Somozist guardsmen in Miami. In a note to Alexander Haig on 20 March, Nicaragua denounced the existence of several military training camps of Cuban and Nicaragua counterrevolutionaries, who are preparing in Miami for an invasion of Nicaragua.

According to Nicaraguan Government spokesmen, a note received by Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto from Haig states that under U.S. law it is a crime to prepare an invasion against the Sandinist revolution. Haig's note adds that his country's laws forbid the exporting of arms and ammunition licenses [as heard] and that he promises to do everything possible to detain and bring to trial those who are using U.S. territory for the illegal arms traffic.

Sources close to the Foreign Ministry have stated that the Nicaraguan Government is surprised and annoyed by the veiled accusation in Haig's note, contained in his request that Nicaragua make an effort in the same vein, that is, that it investigate the arms traffic and training camps. The U.S. Government has charged on several occasions that Nicaragua is providing support to the Salvadoran guerrillas, although it has never presented evidence to support this charge.

Finally, the sources added that the revolutionary government is expecting, with great interest, that Haig's promise to prevent any military or paramilitary aggression against a friendly country from taking place, will be fulfilled as soon as possible.

Somozist Camps Visited

PA110234 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Two Nicaraguan newspapers today published a report which is furtner evidence of U.S. complicity in the military training given to Somozists and Cuban counterrevolutionaries in Flordia and California. The newspaper BARRICADA, official organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, carries a banner headline: "The CIA Is Directing Military Aggression." In turn, EL NUEVO DIARIO headlines: "Objective--Invasion of Nicaragua."

BARRICADA says that, in addition to the hard evidence that the international public has received concerning the genocidal elements' activities in Miami, the Spanish magazine INTERVIU carries a report today which gives evidence on the presence of the CIA and former members of special U.S. forces who are commanding the entire operation. It adds that there are 600 Somozists who are illegally training in the United States. They have been visited by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the training camps but the sacrosanct U.S. laws have not been enforced.

With this evidence, BARRICADA wonders, is there direct complicity by the Reagan administration with this criminal operation or not? What do you say?, Mr Haig, the newspaper asks. The report was written by Spanish reporter Pedro Acosta Muste with pictures by (Chris Lafail). Both were invited by the counterrevolutionaries along with other reporters so that they could create an echo that will win favor for U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua and in Cuba.

The reporters were introduced to a group of Nicaraguans who are receiving training to return Nicaragua to fight the Sandinists. The INTERVIU report describes all the acitivities of the counterrevolutionary Somozists and Cubans at a Miami training camp. The pictures that accompany the report leave no doubt concerning the act of aggression being prepared in U.S. territory against Nicaragua, which Secretary of State Alexander Haig has promised to investigate.

RADIO SANDINO CRITICIZES HAIG FOR STATEMENTS IN MADRID

Campaign of Aggression

PA101439 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the course of his tour of various countries in the Middle East and Europe to seek approval of the aggressive policy implemented by the new Reagan administration, Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrived today in Madrid, where he made extensive statements regarding Nicaragua.

When asked his opinion of the support given by the Spanish Socialist Workers Party to the Nicaraguan revolution, Haig said he did not wish to judge the actions or opinions of any European political party. However, he immediately took advantage of the opportunity to make one of his usual comments on the process that has been underway in our country since the overthrow of the genocidal Somozist dictatorship.

I do wish to say, he said, that our assessment of the present situation in Nicaragua is that the country is under the direct control of the Sandinist extreme left, which receives aid and arms from the communist regime in Cuba, although there are also moderate elements in the government.

Statements of this type, to which we Nicaraguans are already accustomed, as are all peoples that have won their sovereignty and dignity, would be nothing new if not for the fact that they are a part of a campaign of not only open provocation, but also of clear aggression.

This is clear in the next statement made by Haig, which demonstrate his interventionist inclinations. The final chapter in Nicaraguan politics, he said, has not yet been written. In any case, the policy of all democratic parties in the West should be to continue to support the establishment of a pluralistic system in Nicaragua.

After hearing these statements, we don't have the slightest doubt that at the moment he made them, the secretary of state was thinking of the Somozist guardsmen who are training in Miami, of the counterrevolutionary camps in Honduras and of the difficulties that the United States plans to cause for the revolution by cutting off economic aid. This is a full-length picture of the famous pluralistic system that is desired for Nicaragua because the criminals that Washington supports are the same ones that the Nicaraguan people have permanently expelled from the national territory.

Finally, the U.S. secretary of state reiterated the system of political rewards and punishments already denounced by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, when he stated that the United States suspended the aid to Nicaragua because of the famous arms traffic to El Salvador, but that: We have insisted to the Managua government that, if it desists from this activity, we are prepared to renew the aid.

Unfortunately for Haig, the statement made opportunely by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry to the United States is still valid: It is not possible to desist from something that was never done.

Warmongering, Interventionism

PA111858 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Do not forget, Generalissimo Haig, that the last chapter is written by the peoples. In a Europe still flooded by the antiwar wave recently elicited by the broadside of Richard Allen, chief of the Reagan administration's National Security Council, in favor of abandoning the West European governments' pacifist policy with the Soviet Union, the anti-Soviet warmongering of the U.S. Government's secretary of state got stuck in his throat during his short visit to Madrid. For aggressive Generalissimo Haig--as Congressman Tom Harkin correctly calls him--could hardly repeat Mr Allen's prowar farce in a place where the peoples have erected the pacifist slogan "Better Red than dead" everywhere.

Nonetheless, the State Department's generalissimo did not miss the change to repeat his fallacious accusations and threats against our revolution and against the Nicaraguan Government in a clear effort to justify his attacks on our people.

Evincing his interventionist aims, Haig prescribed that those European political parties that have expressed their solidarity with the Nicaraguan Government and people should support only certain moderate elements instead of reinforcing a situation which, in the view of the generalissimo, could lead to extremes undesirable to Washington.

It is perfectly clear to the Nicaraguan people what moderate elements Haig was referring to. A commander of our revolution and member of the National Directorate of our historic vanguard defined them by referring to the Heritage Foundation report. They are the so-called democratic parties, the independent press, the management sector's labor unions, such as the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions and the Nicaraguan Workers Federation, the politicized businessmen in the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, and a few other agents of destabilization in our country.

But the aggressive phobia of the chief of imperialist diplomacy reaches its limit when he says threateningly that the final chapter of Nicaraguan politics has not yet been written. There cannot be the slightest doubt that when Generalissimo Haig made this statement, he was thinking about the role assigned to the moderate tools of his destabilization plans.

But more than anything, he was thinking about the mercenary pack of Somozist hounds currently training Florida, about the genocidal criminals stationed in Honduras and of course about the measures still pending, which will create even greater economic problems for our revolutionary process. But the ones about whom Haig thought the least, and yet who are the ones whom he should have thought about the most, are Sandino's people. Haig does not seem to realize that behind the Sandinist people's revolution and their revolutionary government are their makers, the Nicaraguan people, a people who will never give up their revolution and who are willing to defend it to the very last patriot in order to bring about the kind of future about which both Sandino and Carlos Fonseca dreamed.

It is high time that all those gentlemen should begin thinking about this people, who made their revolution and who, in making it, once and for all stood on their feet and will never fall on their knees. As Companero Tomas Borge, commander of the revolution and interior minister, has stressed, anything can happen here. We may return to the days of the cart, and we may have to eat tortillas and beans. But the one thing that will never happen--and it would be good if they realized this once and for all--is that we would humiliate ourselves in front of Yankee imperialism and the enemies of our revolution. In this firm decision by our people, there is enough dignity and determination to fight with our creative work, our convictions as Sandinist revolutionaries, and the international solidarity of all peoples.

But there is even more, and of this we should remind all Haigs: The inexorable verdict of history, which has assigned to the peoples the task of writing the last chapter of their struggle, is also in our favor. The Nicaraguan people will have the last word and will be in charge of writing the last chapter of their history.

BORGE REITERATES DENIAL OF ARMS-SUPPLY CHARGES

PY101200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2215 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 9 Apr (AFP)--According to a report that has been published in the press here Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge has denied the accusation of the Salvadoran junta regarding the aid that his country is allegedly providing to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

They have submitted absolutely no evidence about this, Borge said to the Chilean biweekly magazine COSAS.

The weapons that are in the hands of the Salvadoran insurgents come from the United States through the U.S. mafia, which in the past has also sold weapons to the Nicaraguan guerrillas, Borge added.

Both guerrillas and government soldiers are being killed in El Salvador with U.S. weapons, he indicated.

Borge stressed that the current concrete situation in El Salvador is one of genocide by the armed forces and a struggle without quarter by the guerrillas. Nevertheless, Borge admitted that a political solution for the serious situation which El Salvador is experiencing is feasible.

FSLN'S TIRADO LOPEZ WARNS OF U.S. AGGRESSION

PA102149 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] The world's progressive forces must be alert to prevent return of strife not only in Central America, but in the world, said Commander Tirado Lopez in Czechoslovakia, denouncing imperialist aggression against Nicaragua.

In our country the people are mobilizing massively toward the trenches of dignity to wield the pen of popular sovereignty in a reaffirmation of the best Sandinist heritage to defend national independence.

The clear voice of the children of Sandino echoes through the halls of the United Nations and the OAS and in different parts of the world the denunciation of the aggression being plotted against the revolution is heard.

From Prague, where the 16th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party is being held, it was reported that the head of the Nicaraguan delegation, Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez told more than 100 foreign journalists of the imperialist plans. For several months we have been denouncing the activity of counterrevolutionary forces which are stationed and are training in countries bordering on Nicaragua and in some parts of the United States.

Commander Tirado Lopez said that we have told the world to be alert against this type of aggression, which began with the suspension of credits followed by the retention of funds slated for wheat purchases and more recently by the definitive suspension of all economic aid, said the member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's [FSLN] National Directorate. He emphasized that this is the first step of an escalation which could end with a military invasion of our country. Therefore, world public opinion and all progressive forces must be prepared because, he said, we must prevent the emergence of a strife-torn area which could bring serious consequences not only for Central America, but for all of Latin America and perhaps the world.

We have always said that we want peace and quiet to do creative work, said Tirado Lopez. We have also expressed the desire to have the best relations with the United States based on mutual respect and equality, but if our independence is not respected and they try to attack us, we will win due to our conviction that our revolution cannot be stopped or defeated by anyone.

LA PRENSA APPEALS FOR RENEWAL OF U.S. AID

PA121528 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Apr 81 pp 1, 8

[Editorial: "We Ask the United States To Reconsider Its Harsh Measure Against Nicaragua]

[Text] In February of this year, we published an editorial entitled "The United States and Us," in which we expressed our deep concern over the deterioration of our relations with the United States. We said at the time that the most elementary sense of justice would require the United States to take into account the special characteristics presented by the "Nicaragua case." We were invaded, occupied by its marines and, after that humiliation, an unjustifiable practorian army and a dynasty of dictators were imposed on us at a cost of an infinite number of sacrifices to our people. To this must be added the tremendous cost of our struggle for liberation.

President Reagan and his advisers cannot look at the present history of its relations with Nicaragua without taking into account that past, the result of which is a moral debt on the part of the United States toward our country and our people. We have been its victims. This means that the United States is obliged to give us special consideration that will repair the damage and treat a sore that was not inflicted by us but by the bad treatment and lack of understanding of previous U.S. governments.

However, the measure taken by the Reagan government--a freeze on economic assistance not only fails to fulfill the justifiably expected requirement for reparations, but is itself a harsh, punishing and even contradictory measure. By contradictory we refer to its offensive nature. State Department spokesman William Dyess, referring officially to the U.S. Government's demand that the Nicaraguan Government end its support for the Salvadoran guerrillas, said that "Nicaragua's response has been positive." If this is the case, why is economic aid denied to an entire people in their moment of greatest need? Why should positive response be met by negative measures? If we deserve preferential treatment because of our past as victims, why is Nicaragua being treated with maximum harshness?

We have no doubt that certain official manifestations on Nicaragua's part have hardly been favorable to more friendly relations with the United States. However, fire cannot be extinguished with gasoline. The sacrifice of a people never has favorable results for anyone. As the leader of a democratic and free America, the United States is primarily obliged to promote faith and confidence in the civilized measures of understanding and dialogue.

The United States cannot judge or treat the Nicaraguan revolution as if it were already defined, when we are still defining it. The United States, which staged a revolution and which is a democracy, must take into account that our revolutionary process is the sum total of an interplay of tensions and balances, of forces and reactions that may at times be disconcerting to the foreigner. However, it is not by strangling that process of self-determination that one helps the best forces within it, but rather by encouraging and helping all the people by means of an intelligent policy of respect and understanding that, in our case, would also be reparation for past damages.

We protest the behavior of the United States.

We want to be its friends, but we need to be treated as friends. Therefore, we ask for a sympathetic rectification of this harsh measure against Nicaragua. We ask this, now with our hands extended in need, but with the dignity of one who demands democracy from the one who plays the role of democratic leader of the world.

MINISTRY DENIES CASTRO FREQUENT SECRET VISITOR

PA120245 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2301 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Managua, 11 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry today described as "groundless" the statements that Miguel Olivares made to Costa Rican television in which he spoke of secret visits by Fidel Castro to Nicaragua.

Olivares, who is a Costa Rican citizen, spoke of alleged executions of Somozists and the deployment of missiles in Nicaragua.

Referring to an international news agency dispatch on Olivares' statements, the Interior Ministry said today that Olivares has not been a member of the Nicaraguan state security as he said on Costa Rican television.

According to the official explanations, Olivares "is resentful" because he was held in the jails of the national penitentiary system while waiting to answer to the charges of theft of state property. According to the Interior Ministry, with his statements, Olivares "wants to provoke a rift between two traditionally friendly and solidaristic peoples such as those of Costa Rica and Nicaragua who seek social justice."

Olivares also spoke of training camps for Salvadoran guerrillas, alleged divisions in the army, the domestic counterrevolution and popular discontent in Nicaragua. The Interior Ministry has described all of these statements by Olivares to the Costa Rican television as "completely groundless, lacking any veracity and seeking to discredit the Nicaraguan revolution."

SOMOZIST FORCES REPORT ATTACK ON BORDER POST

PA100227 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The Somozist anticommunist forces published a communique in Tegucigalpa reporting on the attack Wednesday on the Guasaule border post between Honduras and Nicaragua.

The communique published by the armed forces [as heard] said that the Sandinist military post in Guasaule was held for over half an hour.

The success of the operation was due to the cooperation of those at the post, disgusted with the evils and suffering of our people under the Sandino-communist regime, submissive to the orders of Cuban and Soviet invaders, the Somozist anticommunist forces document said.

The document added that the FAN [Nicaraguan Anticommunist Forces] operates in Nicaragua with the firm intention of rescuing our freedom and nation and proving that our people's liberation does not have its [words indistinct].

Government Denial

PA101944 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The mercenaries paid by imperialism are clumsily boasting when they try to turn the foiled attack on Guasaule into a success and attribute it to the Nicaraguan Anticommunist Forces [FAN].

According to a report datelined Tegucigalpa which was received today, they claim that the foiled attack perpetrated by the Somizist mercenaries protected by Honduras was a success. When the mercenaries fled from Guasaule, they left behind a U.S. fragmentation grenade which had not exploded, some FAL rifles and shotgun cartridges and an olive drab ribbon. They had also robbed a peasant's home.

The report from Honduras says that the Nicaraguan Anticommunist Forces today claimed responsibility for Wednesday's foiled attack on Guasaule, on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

In a communique issued in Tegucigalpa, the former Somozist guards who managed to save their lives by evading the popular justice exercised after the revolutionary triumph, are trying to claim that yesterday's [as heard] incursion, which was repelled by the border troops of the Sandinist People's Army, was a big success.

More than stressing any particular aspect of the counterrevolutionary military operation, the main objective of the communique published by that gang in Honduras is a political one. It is aimed at clearing the path for the aggressions which imperialism has already set in motion in the economic field with actions that promote the escalation of military attacks on our people.

They are uselessly trying to present themselves as Nicaraguans based in Sandino's fatherland. They say in their communique that they are trying to deny that the liberation of our people originates in foreign countries. The conclusive and irrefutable proof, expressed not only by the Nicaraguan revolutionary authorities but also by the U.S. Congress and media, categorically replies to these counterrevolutionary pressures.

On the other hand, the attack they claim was a success perpetrated from Honduran soil, where several of these gangs are sheltered. Peasants of Guasaule said that National Guard patrols from the neighboring country protected the mercenaries with .30-caliber machinegun fire during their attack yesterday.

With the same baselessness, they are claiming that a radio station has been installed somewhere in our national territory. There is no doubt that such a lie cannot refute the evidence that their bases of operation are protected by reactionary sectors of the neighboring countries of Honduras and Guatemala, and that their training centers, as everybody knows, are in Miami, where they share their activities with the Cuban worms.

Therefore, the attack on Guasaule must be seen not only as a quick defeat suffered by the six criminals who entered our national territory, but as part of the serious campaign launched by imperialism to combine all the economic and military forms of aggression in a useless effort to put down a people who have decided to determine their own destiny and are willing to defend this right until the end.

Alleged Honduran Complicity

PA101929 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Somozist counterrevolutionary bands are traveling by road toward several points on the border with the obvious consent of the Honduran National Guard. This charge was made yesterday by Capt Roberto Sanchez, head of public relations for the Defense Ministry and the Sandinist People's Army. Captain Sanchez was explaining the events which took place recently in the Guasaule area.

Captain Sanchez said that border guards have seen armed Somozist bands in the area of El Paraiso, El Progreso and (De Jure) traveling along the highways in vehicles.

On the incidents which took place in Guasaule on Tuesday, [as heard] Captain Sanchez said that four Somozist guards apparently came to the border post and hurled a fragmentation grenade. The individuals fled and the shots heard subsequently were warning shots fired into the air by the Honduran guardsmen. Our comrades of the border guard also fired warning shots.

The incident was no more significant than many other hostile acts which the Somozist bands continue to stage in the northern part of the country. Meanwhile, counterrevolutionary activity from Honduras continues, both in the form of broadcasts from a radio station called 15 September and mobilization on the northern border.

GOVERNMENT PROBES OFFICIAL'S DISAPPEARANCE

PA122055 Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Managua, 11 Apr (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Government is concentrating its efforts in Guatemala to find the ranking official of the Farming and Livestock Development Ministry who disappeared mysteriously 1 week ago while en route to the United States, it was reported here today.

After 7 days of investigations, the disappearance of Alvaro Morales Rodriguez, 31-year-old agriculture technician, who boarded the regular Taca flight in Managua which was bound for New Orleans and never reached his destination, continues today to be a mystery for the Nicaraguan Government.

The airline company reported officially today to the Nicaraguan Government that Morales is not in El Salvador, but gave no further explanation. The Taca flight made a 4-hour stopover in El Salvador and the relatives of the missing official suspect that right-wing terrorists may have kidnapped him at the airport. The airline explained that Morales did not use his ticket to have lunch at the Salvadoran airport restaurant which had been given to all passengers due to the flight delay.

Spokesmen for the Nicaraguan Government said today that the search for Morales is now concentrated in Guatemala, where Somozist refugees pursue Nicaraguan travelers, especially those connected with the government, when they pass through Guatemala or arrive there.

Morales' disappearance, they said, is similar to that of Denis Martinez, secretary general of the National University of Nicaragua, who was kidnapped on his arrival at the airport of Guatemala last December and whose body was found later in a hotel in the city of Antigua.

However, Sonia de Morales, the missing official's wife, insisted today that her husband is in El Salvador "dead or alive," because he was seen as he got off there and headed toward the airport restaurant.